

NOT LIKE ANY STORY
YOU HAVE READ

TARZAN OF THE APES

BY EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

BEGINS IN
TO-DAY'S
EVENING WORLD

GRAND JURY MAY HEAR JACK ROSE ON GRAFT

Rain to-night; Tuesday rain or snow; colder.

FINAL
EDITION.

The



World.

FINAL
EDITION.

"Circulation Books Open to All."

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15-MILE SPEED FOR AUTOS NOW LIMIT IN THE CITY; JAIL FOR OFFENDERS

Aldermen Pass An Ordinance
Abolishing the Old Rate
of Eight Miles.

OWNERS ALSO LIABLE.

Heavy Penalties Imposed for
Second or Third Offenses
During One Year.

Automobiles may be driven through the streets of New York City at a speed of fifteen miles an hour instead of eight. The Board of Aldermen made that as the regulation pace to-day when it adopted the ordinance suggested by the special committee of the Board, which has for months been investigating every phase of automobile driving in this city. In certain streets and avenues in the various boroughs a speed of eighteen miles an hour is permitted.

Punishment for violating the ordinance is to be severe. This includes a fine of from \$25 to \$100 for the first offense or by imprisonment not to exceed fifteen days or both. Punishment on conviction for a second offense within a year after the first will be a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment not to exceed thirty days. Both fine and imprisonment may be imposed. In subsequent convictions the fine is to be not less than \$100 or imprisonment of sixty days or both. The unit of any one year is made the basis for determining "first," "second" or "third" offense.

NEW LAW GOES INTO EFFECT ON MARCH 1.

All ordinances now on the books which are inconsistent with the provisions of the new ordinance are repealed. The new order goes into effect March 1 next. The punishment for violations of the ordinance will be imposed either upon the chauffeur or the owner of the car. If the owner is aboard at the time of the violation he is to be held accountable. In the absence of the owner the chauffeur is to be held. The same condition is to apply to the operation in the city of any bicycle, tricycle, velocipede, motorcycle or motor vehicle of any character, including delivery wagons.

While a speed of fifteen miles an hour in lower Broadway might, for instance, be dangerous to life and limb, the ordinance covers that situation by making it discretionary with the driver in the operation and driving of his vehicle. He may be held accountable for accident in such sections, although his car is proceeding at a greatly reduced rate of speed. He must use caution wherever he is driving.

WHEN AUTOS MAY RUN AT 15 MILES AN HOUR.

The following highways are included on the list over which a speed of eighteen miles an hour may be maintained but not exceeded:

In the Borough of Manhattan—Broadway north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Amsterdam avenue north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Grand Concourse and Boulevard.

In the Borough of Brooklyn—Atlantic avenue, Eighteenth avenue, Flatbush avenue, Fourth avenue, Fifteenth avenue, Kings Highway.

It is provided that twenty miles per hour may be maintained but not exceeded on public highways where they pass through country sections which are substantially undeveloped and sparsely settled.

In approaching bridges, turning corners, passing public schools or meeting street cars a speed of not greater than ten miles an hour is permissible. It is also required that when overtaking or approaching a street car which has stopped, motor cars shall be brought to a full stop at a point not less than six feet from the halted street passenger car and remain at a stop until the passenger car has proceeded. Fire engines, mail wagons, ambulances and corporation emergency wagons are exempt from the provisions of the new ordinance.

The Police Commissioner is required to keep records so that repeated and habitual offenders may be identified. It is provided that the Park Commissioner shall revise the speed regulations for parks. City Magistrates are called upon to send to the Secretary of State the names of offenders against the new law.

221 WERE KILLED HERE IN ONE YEAR AT 8-MILE RATE.

Automobiles killed 221 persons, 102 of whom were children, in the city of New York during the year 1912, according to figures gathered by the National Highway Protective Association. The Association also received reports of 1,342 persons injured by automobiles, although it is admitted this number does not represent the total injured. Many minor hurts are never reported to the police or recorded in the newspapers. The old city ordinance permitted a speed not exceeding eight miles an hour in built up sections of the city and fifteen miles an hour where the buildings are 100 feet apart.

SUBWAY AIR BRINGS DOCTORS FOUR TIMES FOR FAINTING WOMEN

All the Cases Treated Within
Three Hours at One
Station.

Four calls in a little over three hours to-day, summoning ambulances to the southbound subway platform at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street and Lenox avenue, may cause an investigation of the quality of the air in the tube at that point. In each case the doctors were called to treat women who had fainted.

Jennie Reich, a young woman of No. 112 Columbia street, while waiting for a train, fainted on the platform at 3:10 o'clock. She was taken to Harlem Hospital and revived and returned to the platform at 3:30. Just as she reached the bottom of the steps she fainted again.

The ambulance was summoned and the girl was taken to the hospital. She was revived again and advised to go downtown on the elevated road, which advice she took. She said she had never fainted before.

At 10:40 o'clock Eleanor Scott, a young negro, fainted on the platform of the station while waiting for a train. She was taken to Harlem Hospital and revived. She said she was overcome "all of a sudden." She, too, had never fainted before.

Mrs. Ida Finsterer of No. 193 East One Hundred and Tenth street entered the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street subway station at 11:30 o'clock. While waiting for a train she fainted, and a fourth ambulance call was sent in by the ticket agent. Mrs. Finsterer, on account of her age, was found to be in a serious condition, and members of her family were notified to visit the hospital.

It is a coincidence that the three women fainted in the same spot on the platform. But men standing on that spot felt no ill effects.

"FEEL FINE," HE SAYS—DIES.

Auditor Baker Stricken as He Tells of Fall Recovery.

Joseph Lynch, travelling auditor of the Staten Island Rapid Transit lines, to-day visited Weston H. Baker, assistant chief train auditor, who had been ill at his home, No. 231 Eighty-ninth street, Brooklyn, several days.

"Feeling fine," was Mr. Baker's greeting. "Doctor says I'll be able to be at my desk in a few days, and I'm strong enough now to walk ten miles." Mr. Baker insisted on a walk with his visitor. Suddenly he threw up his hands and fell on his face. Dr. Mathews, who came from Norwegian Hospital in an ambulance summoned by Mr. Lynch, said the traction official had died instantly, probably of apoplexy.

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MANNING DIVORCES WIFE AS SEQUEL TO BOWNE-MOTT CASE

Husband Is Awarded Decree,
Naming Deserted Man as
Co-Respondent.

FOLLOWS HOTEL FIGHT.

Battle in Martinique, Sensational Elopement and World Chase Figure in Affair.

An interlocutory decree of divorce on statutory grounds, granted to John Pearce Manning of Flushing, to-day, adds another chapter to the mix-up of the Bowne-Manning-Mott-Fuller combination, which includes an elopement, a world chase, a flat fight in the Hotel Martinique and a few odds and ends of romance which have engaged the public attention for a year.

Walter Bowne first lost his wife to Jordan L. Mott, third of the millionaire iron king family, and he was scarcely through rewalling his fate when John Pearce Manning, a neighbor, found him in the Hotel Martinique with Mrs. Adelaide Taylor Manning. Manning opened negotiations by heaving crockery and Bowne replied until the air was punctuated with white streaks. When order was restored, Mrs. Manning, who is a niece of Charles Taylor, owner of the Martinique, and a daughter of John Henry Taylor, Harvard man and member of the University Club, declared her visit there with Mr. Bowne was perfectly innocent. Manning answered by filing a suit for divorce, naming Bowne as co-respondent. Bowne denied he had been linked by Manning, but the witnesses of the fray declare there was nothing left undone by the angry husband to fully live up to the word whiplash in all its meanings and ramifications.

The divorce proceedings were conducted by Eugene Young, who had been named as referee, but there was little denial of the fact that Mrs. Manning's conduct with Walter Bowne was the basis of the application for divorce.

The Bownes and Mannings lived as neighbors until Eugene Young, who had been named as referee, but there was little denial of the fact that Mrs. Manning's conduct with Walter Bowne was the basis of the application for divorce.

After Mrs. Bowne went with Mott aboard the British freighter, Indrago, bound for Hongkong, China, and was pursued by Hector Fuller, war correspondent and soldier of fortune, who had just returned after an unsuccessful quest, Bowne was the object of sympathy from his neighbors, who commiserated with him over the loss of a wife, for whom he declared he had done everything possible to "keep her from the stage and in my cozy little home."

His escapade with Mrs. Manning came as a distinct shock to those offering condolences. Mrs. Manning is twenty-three years old, blonde and beautiful and was married to Manning when she was eighteen and Manning twenty-one. They have one child, a boy, two years old, who is with the father.

UNION PACIFIC STOCK DIVISION NOT APPROVED.

Highest Court Holds Plan Would
Not Effectually Meet Dissolu-
tion Decree.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Supreme Court to-day held that the plan advanced by Union Pacific attorneys of the disposition of the entire stock holding of the Union Pacific Railroad company in the Southern Pacific company, by transfer to the stockholders of the Union Pacific company, would not so effectually end the Union Pacific merger as to comply with its dissolution decree.

For the first few minutes after Wall street heard of the Supreme Court ruling with reference to the dissolution of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific there was heavy selling of Union Pacific, which broke 4 points. It quickly recovered part of the loss, however. Southern Pacific was not affected.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.
Sailed to-day:
Nassau, Victoria, C. & George, May.

Wives Who Figure in Divorce Suit, Sequel to Fight in Hotel



MRS. JOHN MANNING
MRS. WALTER BOWNE

ALLIES HALT PEACE TALK WITH TURKS; POWERS MAY ACT

Deadlocked on Peace Terms,
They Suddenly Adjourn
Conference Without Date.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—When the Turkish-Balkan peace conference ended late this afternoon it was uncertain whether or not negotiations had been broken off. One of the Turks said that the delegates expected to meet soon again, but the meeting adjourned without any further meeting being agreed upon, and the Balkan envoys said only that they did not know.

When the plenipotentiaries assembled this afternoon Reith Pasha said that the Turks were without authority to make further concessions, and Dr. Danoff, for the allies, said that Turkey's present proposals could not be accepted.

The official report of the meeting of the peace delegates to-day says: "Having examined the new proposals, the Turkish delegates made a reply to the declaration of the allies at the last sitting. The latter declared the work of the conference suspended."

By suspending the sittings of the peace conference the delegates of the allied Balkan nations claimed to have put the next move to the Turks. Reith Pasha, the leader of the Turkish delegation, they say, has the alternative of presenting fresh proposals, which shall follow closely the demands of the Balkan League and thus securing the conference or of adhering to the Turkish claim for the retention of the fortress of Adrianople and rupturing further negotiations.

The Balkan delegates, unwilling to assume the responsibility of continuing the war, left the negotiations in indefinite adjournment rather than finally break off the conference. They hoped that the Great Powers in the meantime would coerce Turkey into granting all the demands of the Balkan allies, or that some foreign power would accept the responsibility of mediation.

NEPTUNE'S "FLUSH" RAKES IN BIG POKER POT ON THE SAVOIE

Mr. King Really Wins It With
Four Sixes, but Big Wave
Washes It All Away.

GAME BREAKS RECORD.

Nobody Knows How Much
Was on Table When Sea
Took Hand in Deal.

Heretofore the palm for poker playing has been held in the wild and woolly West, the Waldorf-Astoria and the steamboats on the Mississippi. But a new record has been established for the national sport on the French liner Savoie, which came into port from Havre this morning, battered by storm and bespattered with spume.

La Savoie knows no regular retiring hour and it is as bright in the smoking room at 4 o'clock in the morning as at 4 in the afternoon. All day Friday and all that night the vessel tolled and tossed in the teeth of the howling hurricane that made sport of ships and spread death and disaster along the Atlantic coast. The majority of the passengers kept to their staterooms or otherwise remained under cover, but there was no falling off in the attendance or the gaiety of the smoking room.

A game of poker was in progress and stayed in progress through the worst of the storm. Frenchmen and Americans were in the game, the gay Parisians having become adept in straightflush, draws, full hands and flushes. One pot was opened for the limit by one of the Frenchmen. When it came to John Francis King of Chicago, who was the heaviest loser in the game, he "lited" the bet. Everybody stayed in, and when it came to the Frenchman again he saw everybody and went John Francis King the limit better. Mr. King raised, and again the Frenchman "boosted." Only three men were left in the pot, King and two Frenchmen, when the call came for cards.

FOUR SIXES TAKE BIG POT AS
WATER RUSHES IN.

One Frenchman drew two cards, the other three. Mr. King drew one.

The smoking room of the La Savoie is on the port side, in the forward part of the ship. Right there the waves poured over the vessel and the rolling motion was the most perceptible. At one time Mr. King looked down upon his adversaries. The next moment he was looking up to them, as the ship plunged down into a great valley of green water. As the smoking room went high into the air, the pot went high up on the table.

The chips were piled up like haystacks and greenbacks and yellowbacks made the table look like a green pasture in autumn. The silence of death hovered about the board. Bales were made without voice until finally silence was broken by the call of one of the Frenchmen. He laid down three queens. With a smile his countryman spread open the stakes. It took the stewards half an hour to straighten out the tangled and to get the players back into their seats.

MUCH HE WOP—AND LOST.

Nobody could tell the size of the pot and somebody got somebody else's money. All Mr. King would say this morning was that he never had been lucky at cards.

"I won the biggest pot of the night," he said, "and then came out to the bag."

A passenger on La Savoie was Countess Trevisanato, a niece of the Cardinal of Venice. She has come for a two months' stay in America and will be godmother to the baby of Mrs. Bartlett, who is known on the stage as Ida Conquest.

BECKER'S "COLLECTOR" HELPS WHITMAN, MAY TURN GRAFT INFORMER

Jack Rose, as Witness Before Grand
Jury, May Add to Evidence on
Which More Indictments
Are Expected.

MYSTERIOUS WOMAN WITNESS IS GUARDED

Prosecutor Seeks to Indict Fugitive
Witness Sipp to Bring Him From
New Jersey.

The John Doe Special Grand Jury, meeting to-day after the holiday vacation, took the preliminary steps toward an investigation of the charges of police graft which caused Justice Goff and District-Attorney Whitman to ask for that special body of jurors. No work was done beyond laying out plans, for District-Attorney Whitman was busy with a long conference with "Jack" Rose, the Rosenthal murder informer, and without his guidance and instructions his assistants were all at sea.

The Assistant District-Attorneys said they had examined several witnesses who will go before the Grand Jury later. Outside of laying plans for taking up the graft investigation the Grand Jury occupied itself by considering some cases from the newly made Bronx County.

The District-Attorney said this afternoon that if he can get things shaped up he will start the Grand Jury investigation to-morrow. One of the witnesses is to be a woman whose identity has been carefully concealed. Jack Rose may also be a witness, but Mr. Whitman was non-committal on this point.

There is considerable excitement around the District-Attorney's office over the mysterious woman witness who is scheduled to appear to-morrow. She is believed to have important corroborative testimony to substantiate the charges of Mary Goode and other discredited housekeepers that they paid police graft.

MAY INDICT SIPP TO BRING HIM FROM NEW JERSEY.

District-Attorney Whitman said this afternoon that he is working in full co-operation with the police in an effort to bring back to New York George Sipp, the disorderly house keeper, who charges that he paid \$100 a month for protection in Harlem for five years. Sipp is under arrest in Atlantic City, charged by two young women with a criminal offense.

Second Deputy Commissioner Dougherty made formal application to the District-Attorney to-day for a regulation to bring Sipp back. Mr. Whitman said that New Jersey will not extradite Sipp unless the prisoner is indicted.

"If there is evidence enough to indict Sipp," said Mr. Whitman, "we are going to indict him and bring him back. I have asked Deputy Commissioner Dougherty to send me the police evidence, and Mr. Embree, of my staff, is already at work preparing the case for presentation to the Grand Jury."

"I want to deny that I have ever said I believed Sipp was being 'trained up' by the police or anybody else in this matter of his arrest. He was arrested on a warrant issued by a Magistrate of this city, on evidence presented in due and legal form. That is sufficient ground for taking the case before the Grand Jury. If an indictment is found against Sipp, I shall take steps to bring him back to this jurisdiction without delay."

Although Sipp, in a cell at Atlantic City, is loudly clamoring that he is an innocent man and the victim of police persecution, he is preparing to fight extradition in the event of his indictment. He protests that he wants to return to New York, but at the same time he is getting ready to fight against coming back, and the fact that he shipped to New Jersey and announced in Newark, when there was no charge against him, that he would not return voluntarily, is spurring the authorities to an endeavor to bring him back under arrest and lodge him in the Tombs. Sipp was held without bail for a period of thirty days as await registra-

STOTESBURY RELATES IN COURT HOW HE GAVE HAMMERSTEIN \$39,000

It Was a Loan, He Says, but
Opera Impresario Contends
It Was a Gift.

The suit brought last September by E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, Pa., to recover \$39,000 from Oscar Hammerstein, came to trial to-day before Judge Mayer and a jury in the Federal District Court. According to the complaint, the money was loaned by Stotesbury to Hammerstein between Feb. 22 and April 5, 1910, to enable the impresario to meet weekly deficits at the Philadelphia Opera House.

When Stotesbury, on April 13, 1910, wrote to Mr. Hammerstein asking for an acknowledgment of the debt, he complains he received no response for some time, but later, through another witness, was informed the impresario had asserted the advances were gifts, not loans.

Mr. Stotesbury testified he first met Oscar Hammerstein in 1905, when the impresario applied for a mortgage loan of \$400,000 on the Philadelphia Opera House. Upon securing the loan, the witness said, Hammerstein seemed to be greatly elated and in one of his outbursts remarked:

"If I had not obtained the mortgage money I would have had to close the Opera House. You are a white man and need not worry for every dollar you loan me will be repaid."

Next, Mr. Stotesbury said, he advanced Mr. Hammerstein \$200,000, which was secured by a third mortgage that has since been taken up.

In the fall of 1909, the witness said, Hammerstein importuned him to induce the wealthy music lovers of Philadelphia to subsidize his opera, so that the opera house could be kept running through the season. Mr. Stotesbury said he called a meeting, which was attended by Hammerstein, but he was unable to obtain such a guarantee, because it was known that the opera house was well attended, being packed nightly. At that meeting, Hammerstein explained, the people of Philadelphia would not support grand opera and he was forced to fill the house "on paper," because the artists would not sing to empty seats.

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